THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1851. NO. 47.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4,50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Tarborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

Rates		First 10 words,	Ea'h add'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,		30 cts.	2
"	" Richmond	32 "	2
"	" Washington	44 "	2
"	" Baltimore	54 "	3
"	" Philadelphia	74 "	5
"	" New York	84 "	6
"	" Fayetteville	21 "	1
"	" Cheraw	28 "	1
"	" Charleston	50 "	3
"	" Macon	97 "	5
"	" Montgomery	116 "	6
"	" Mobile	138 "	7
"	" New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

UNION
OF THE, NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

UNION
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.

W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
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Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York ½ per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelp'a ½ " " "
" " " Baltimore ½ " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.

18th 1850.

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See K. K. K. K.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.

December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850 98

☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for traveling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Warrenton, N. C.

THE ninth Term of this School will commence on the 15th of January 1851 and terminate the first week in November.

Terms as follows, per session of five months:

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 00
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary, &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owners name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.

Warrenton, January 1st, 1851. 5t—1

MUSIC STORE.

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice collection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandize, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS,

from the best manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordeons, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best Italian Strings. Persons wishing to purchase either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Book; in short, every thing in the Music department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 29th. 6t 1

Law School
AT
HILLSBORO' N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June, following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading Law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the Session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil, as well as lighten the labours of the teacher.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction will be ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

J. L. BAILEY,
F NASH.

Hillsboro', Dec. 31st, 1850. 1 2m

Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.
Hillsborough, N C

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th day of January, 1851, in the building lately used by that institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men thoroughly for the Sophomore class in College, or when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students, and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

Terms in the Classical and Mathematical department, $20; and in English $15 a session in advance.

ALEX. WILSON
RALPH H. GRAVES.

Hillsboro', Dec., 21st, 1850. 103

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the issue of a new certificate for 21 shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns, dec'd in the stead of one lost.

Application will also be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at the expiration of three months, for the issue of a new Certificate for 10 shares of the Stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns dec'd., in the stead of one lost.

E. B. BURNS, Ad'm'r.

Dec. 28th, 1850. 103

REMARKS OF
MR. WINSTON, OF BERTIE,
On Constitutional Amendments, &c.

(CONCLUDED.)

It is now, Mr. Speaker, proposed to break up this solemn compromise. But yesterday, as it were, it was settled as was then understood, forever. Fifteen years ago it was entered into.—Though I am a young man myself, I recollect the time well. Fifteen years is a short period even in the life of an individual. How much is it in the existence of a State? What is desired by those who advocate a change in the basis of representation? If they are consistent they wish to establish the White basis in its stead. I am bound to conclude that this is their object. Why? Because no man can move from the basis as it now stands without arriving at the White basis. There is no "half way house" for him to "put up at." If he finds such a house and stops, then he will find "no accommodations." Some say that they go for the federal basis in the House of Commons, as it now stands, and the White basis in the Senate. Well they may. For the West now has the control of the House of Commons, while the safety of the East lies only in the Senate and there only by a majority of four votes. Establish the white basis in the Senate and it will give the West at least ten majority there. Others more accommodating say they go for the present basis in the House of Commons and a basis in the Senate mixed up of taxation and white numbers. In other words they go *just so far* as is necessary to place the East whose money supports the State at the mercy of the West and *no further.*

All the advocates however of a change, argue for it, by saying, that a majority of the voters of the State ought to control it without regard to taxation or federal numbers in every case. Now, sir, would they get this by the white basis. I say they would not. It is a pretty proposition outside. Inwardly it is vain and futile. Do not gentlemen know, that so long as North Carolina votes by Counties, so long will it remain uncertain whether a majority or a minority govern.—Suppose the white basis established. Under that basis, suppose fifty-nine Whigs and sixty-one Democrats elected to the House of Commons. Each Whig elected, may have received every vote in his County.—Each Democrat may have received a bare majority over Whig opposition. Now, in this case, the Democrats rule the State, although the Whigs lack but a very few votes of having double the number in the State that the Democrats have. Again: How would these sticklers for the white basis, dispose of fractions in Counties? They dare not either give those fractions away, or smother them.

A proposition differing from the one under consideration, has been spoken of, which is to submit to the people the question, whether they wish an unlimited Convention or not? without further providing for the call of said Convention. This, it is said, is to ascertain the voice of the people, in order that the next General Assembly may know how to act. This proposition is the most plausible of all. To make it more so it calls a Convention "on the federal basis!"—What does that mean? That each County shall be entitled to the same number of members in said Convention as it now has in the House of Commons. In the House of Commons the West has the strength by eight or ten majority. So much for the federal basis, part of this Convention, and I would like to know what other basis it could be called on. The proposition in question, it is said, requires nothing but a majority of each House to pass it as it is only a call for information. Now, sir, I never yet found an advocate of this thing who would tell one what would be the consequence if a bare majority of the people voted for it. But suppose we pass it. It goes before the people.—In the West the white basis men of course go for it to a man. The advocates of electing Judges, &c., are told that here is their chance. Those who desire the concurrence of two Legislatures in order to spend public money in any Rail Road are ready to suppose that they can attain their object. In short, the bill is advocated on different grounds here and there. To complete the matter the fifty thousand non-slaveholders in the State, caring nothing about the basis of representation, all jump at the opportunity of gettting what they want.—Out of these different elements, a majority vote for the bill. The next General Assembly meets.—The work is already done. The recorded majority of the people of North Carolina will be so dwelt upon as to overawe the General Assembly. Two thirds will be got, not because they approve it, but because they are afraid to oppose the vote of the people.

Now, is it not clear that this whole change is effected by a mere majority instead of two thirds? I need not press the question.

The gentleman from Buncombe, (Mr. Erwin,) says that the compromise entered into in 1835, in regard to the basis of representation, is not binding, because the East had the West in her power, and could dictate her own terms. He pleads that the West was under duress and that therefore she is not bound by the instrument. Now, sir, I always thought that a party could not accept the advantages of an instrument and disown its disadvantages. If you take a benefit under it you must not disown its other requirements. If you do disown a part you disown the whole. If the gentleman from Buncombe places himself on this ground, he will be thrown back upon the old Constitution under which I doubt very much whether the gentleman would be entitled to a seat in the House of Commons.

But, Mr. Speaker, I will not argue this question of changing the basis of representation. The title of the east to the present compromise is so clear and plain that it would be weakened by argument. Gentlemen may frame their bills and attempt to raise the popular cry of a "People's Convention."

No body will be deluded by that. As long as the Eastern part of the State remains the tax paying portion of the State, so long will the basis stand as it is. That this tax paying section should surrender to the non-taxing paying portion, the power of doing as they please in spending that money, school fund and all, is flatly absurd. We respect the West, we have as much confidence in them as we can have in any class of men, but we never will give to any one the power to oppress us, even if we know that the power would never be used. The East never will think of changing the basis of representation. Never, never, never.

Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, according to the Bill of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. Every member of this House, with perhaps one or two exceptions, will vote for free suffrage, either directly, as I shall do, or indirectly, by voting for the bill of the gentleman from Hertford.

In discussing this question, I shall allude, as I go along, to the two bills which I have in rather a hurried manner just spoken against.

Sir, I admit that the touching of our Constitution, even in the slightest particular, is a serious matter. The clause which we propose to change, was placed in the Constitution in 1775, and was not spoken of or touched by the Convention of 1835. So far as the subject in hand is concerned, the Constitution comes down to us hallowed by time. It has controlled North Carolina for three quarters of a century. Under it several generations have followed one another on the surface of life, as wave succeeds wave on the bosom of the ocean. If we unfurl the scroll of the past and trace back our events, we are bound to say that no State, no people, no similar period of history can be found in which there was more of the contentment, enjoyment, and happiness of life, more of domestic tranquility, more of genuine honesty, independence and morality; more respect for law, order and christianity, than has existed in North Carolina for the last seventy-five years. All the original framers of this Constitution and many of those who amended it, now sleep beneath the soil which it covers. We have no Macon now, nor Caswell, nor Gaston, to control its amendment.—Under this Constitution, we of the present generation have all been born. It has watched over and protected our infancy, our rising manhood, our age, our growing children and our decline. It demands our respect, our reverence and love. We should venerate and cherish it with the same instinctive love that the wandering traveller or the wild roving sailor turns to the spot of his birth.—When the excitement of the day shall begin to estrange us from this polar star, we should recur to the past, and check ourselves in the same way, and with the same feeling that the young man pauses in his onward career of crime and dissipation, by recurring to the gentle lessons of an affectionate mother's love.

Mr. Speaker, when I think of these things I feel that there ought to be men here different from us who are here to touch this Constitution. And I here declare, that although I regard the change for which I shall vote as one which does not disturb, in the slightest degree, the working of the Constitution, yet I feel that this is an occasion for great caution and deliberation. My rule is to err on the safe side. And although I have said that I shall vote for free Suffrage, yet I am not above changing my position, and I will thank forever any gentleman, who will give me such light as to change my views on this subject.

I feel somewhat safe, however, when I recur to the stages, through which this bill (thanks to the great men who framed our Constitution) is to pass before it becomes a part of the Constitution. It is to pass here first by a majority of three fifths of *all the members of each House*. Though, it be so passed, it is still far from being a part of the Constitution. The said bill has to be published for six months previous to the next General Assembly. Publication having been made, that Assembly meets. We are bound to allow them as much wisdom as we have. They are to take up this bill. They have complete discretion to pass or reject it. It will be lost unless two thirds (more than three fifths) of *the whole number of each House* shall pass it. Suppose two thirds of each House do vote for it. Still it is no part of the Constitution. The same bill is then to be submitted to the people, and when they say that they agree to it, then, and not before it becomes a part of the Constitution of North Carolina.

A strong demonstration of the people passes it the first time by three fifths, a stronger one is indispensable to pass it by two thirds and a decided and unmistakable one closes the matter, when the people after having had the subject before them at least four years go to the polls and vote for it.

Although I venerate the Constitution, I am bound to say that these successive guards are ample and sufficient to protect it.

In the next place, let me state a fact, which is admitted by all; *a fact which alone ought to disarm every friend of the present basis of representation of all his opposition to the doctrine of Free Suffrage. The passage of Free Suffrage does not touch the basis of representation in either house.* It does not add a particle of power to any section of the State. Why? Because the federal population of each County will be exactly the same as before, and therefore, the House of Commons will stand exactly the same. The taxation of the State will remain precisely the same, and therefore, the Senate will continue exactly the same. Each County in the State will have exactly the same weight in the Legislature as before. These facts are known to be true by all who know any thing about the basis of the two Houses.—Any man who will look into the basis question, will see this point as clear as day!—Every opponent of free suffrage, admits it in its full force. The fact is, that the only change which free suffrage can effect, will be the desirable one of making the Senator and the Commoners of each County of the same politics, which is frequently now not the case. It will sometimes too, make parties more certain of a doubtful Senatorial election, by placing the Senator on the same ground with the Commoners. These things, however, weigh nothing with me either for or against the change. The broad truth, that *each County and each Senatorial District will continue to have exactly the same number of members as before, is the point with me*—Indeed, if multiplying Senatorial votes weighs anything, free suffrage ought to be an eastern measure. Why? Because the number who do not own fifty acres of land is larger in the East than in the West. This is a settled fact admitted by all. I hope, therefore, that every one is satisfied at the first glance, that free suffrage *of itself will not in fact disturb the basis of representation.* But the opponents of free suffrage admitting this to be true, and not denying that there is nothing objectionable in free suffrage by itself, oppose it on the ground, that it will furnish an argument to those who wish to change the basis of representation. Well, sir, although this seems to be the very spirit of fault-finding, I will undertake to show that such is not the fact. They say, that every argument offered to show that every man in the same County ought to be on an equality as to the right of suffrage without regard to land, will equally show that a thousand men in the West ought to have the same voice in controlling the State, as a thousand in the East, without regard to taxation. I state their argument in its strongest shape. This is the only argument of the anti-free suffrage men. If any man will examine it slowly and cautiously, he will see that it cannot stand. I ask *them* to examine it again, for I am clearly of the opinion that its fallacy is perfectly transparent. In the first place, the supposed County in the East and that in the West are represented according to the Constitution, *exactly in proportion to their taxation.* Two men, however, in the same County, do not, according to the same Constitution, vote in proportion to their taxation or even in proportion to their quantity of land. A man owning thousands and paying hundreds in taxes may not own fifty acres of land, while one who does own it votes, although he may not pay fifty cents tax. To make the position constitutionally occupied by the two supposed Counties, hold between two men in the same County, it is necessary that each of those two men should vote *exactly in proportion to his property.* As, however, by the Constitution in its present shape, these two men do not vote according to their property, but every distinction is obliterated between them except *the mere ownership of fifty acres of land*, without regard to its quality; therefore, if we, in abolishing this remaining trifling distinction are attacking the basis of representation, the framers of the Constitution made a more serious attack upon the basis, by not making the said distinction between the two men, broad enough to correspond throughout with its counterpart, the distinction between sections. Or, if they could, in the case of two men in the same County, so far depart from the distinction between the two Counties situated as I have supposed, as to abolish every possible distinction between those two men, except merely to require that each should own fifty acres of land, without regard to its value, then I apprehend that if we abolish this likewise, we shall have done nothing more than completely finish what they went far towards completing. The opponents of free suffrage in this respect, used an argument which is suicidal. The say that if we adopt free suffrage we have abolished the distinction between two men, and we cannot refuse to abolish it between two sections. I answer them by shewing that the distinction established between two sections, was, in every *essential particular*, disregarded by the framers of the Constitution, *in the case of two men in the same County*; therefore, according to the argument, if they departed from the principle at all, we can abolish it altogether. Now I say that if the qualification was five thousand acres instead of fifty, the argument against changing it, would be just as strong as it now is.

But, to shew my view plainer, suppose that the basis of representation had been established as it now is, and that in the Constitution no distinction had, in fact, been made between two voters in the same County. *Could the distinction of fifty acres of land without regard to its value*, be consistently introduced in the Constitution, now, *on the ground* that two sections of the State are represented according to taxation. I need only state this to shew how the argument stands.

But, sir, even if two men in the same County voted according to their taxes, in that case placing them both on a level, would neither touch, nor tend to touch, the basis of representation.

Men in the same County, do not sustain the same relation to each other that the East as a section, sustains towards the West as a section. The land holders of a County always can control it. The non slaveholders are generally poor, but honest men who are advised by the landholders. At all events, the landholders have the power to control their county. Why? Because they own the land of the County. I will put a case to shew this—a case which I hope, and am satisfied, never will arise. Suppose a County to contain fifteen hundred voters, five hundred of whom own the land of the County, and one thousand own no land.—Suppose the one thousand should attempt to have a law passed to throw the whole tax necessary to support the government on the land alone. How can the land owners prevent it? Sir, it is the easiest thing in the world. A man who owns a tract of land has a right to the exclusive possession of it. Each man in the whole County owning land, has the right to have his land clear of any footstep, save his own. The land owners, therefore, in a case of the kind which I have supposed, have only to will it, and the County is at once inhabited only by land owners. The case which I put, shews, I think, that the land owners of every State, must, if a contest ever should arise, control it. Here, in North Carolina, I thank God, between our landholders and non landholders, we have peace and kindness. May these relations ever continue. I speak only of the *power* of the landholders. It results also from this view of the case, that there is a limit to the benefit which free suffrage gives to the voter. And, sir, not only have the landholders the power, spoken of in the election of their Senator, but they have it in that of Commoners also. Now I ask, if the power was given to the West, and they should attempt to oppress the East, whether the East would have any check at all. None. In this respect, there is no likeness then between free suffrage and changing the basis.

Again. Our Constitution was formed when we had a thin, small population. Its framers could not have intended that there should ever be a man in the State without the possibility of making himself a Senate voter.

They intended that it should be possible at least for each and every man in the State to vote in the Senate. The State has however, greatly multiplied in inhabitants. The number of acres of land is now and will continue to be the same in North Carolina while the number of voters increases every day.—It becomes more and more difficult every year to become the owner of fifty acres of land. We look forward to the time (which is remote I admit) when there will not be enough land in North Carolina to furnish every man with fifty acres. Now, sir, in such an event as that no one will deny, but that the Constitution ought to be changed. Yet will any man pretend that the time had arrived to change the basis of representation? Mr. Speaker, I think that the plain common sense view of this matter is the true one.—Here we have in North Carolina one half of our citizens who cannot vote in the Senate. They wish to do so. They feel inferior because they are not allowed to do so. Had they always enjoyed it, no one would think of taking it from them. We can give them this privilege without injury to those who have it. Those who have it not, are very much in favor of it. Those who have it, if they oppose the change, do so with indifference. The wealth of men will continue to give them sufficient preeminence without securing it by the Constitution. The West do not wish to change the federal basis. If they do, they will not attempt it. The fanatics of the North are more liberal than to do so. The basis in the Senate is what troubles the West. Taxation and representation will always go hand in hand in this State, as long as we recollect the principles fought for in the revolution. To attempt to identify free suffrage, with either of these questions, is to my mind absurd either according to the fact or the theory of the Constitution.

It is the best opinion that more than one half of the voters of the State cannot vote for Senator. These men desire this privilege. To give it to them, will injure nobody. The land owners will not be injured, nor do they care in regard to the matter. The people of my section would, I think, agree nearly unanimously to this thing if they had no apprehensions in regard to a change of the basis. Its adoption will touch no compromise of the Constitution, for free suffrage was not discussed or handled in any way in the Convention of 1835. It was inserted in the Constitution in 1775 when the English respect for land was prevalent in the State. At that time the oldest son inherited all the land of his father according to our law. Estates tail were also the law of North Carolina.—Restrictions were thrown around taking land under an execution. Now, all these things are changed.

Fifty acres of land is called the *property* qualification of a voter in the Senate. The owner of forty acres worth four thousand dollars, the owner of a dozen town lots, the owner of a hundred slaves cannot vote. The owner of fifty acres of land not worth fifty cents can. And while he gives a vote, the owner of ten thousand acres of land can do no more. What is the consequence. Merchants, professional men, mechanics and all who do not own land for farming purposes and wishing to vote in the Senate, buy for a few dollars, fifty acres of land located "somewhere or somewhere else" which they never saw nor wish to see and value about as much as they would a deed for fifty acres of the Atlantic Ocean, or the sky. I am sorry to say that the practice of manufacturing Senate voters is carried on to a great extent. In closely contested Counties, each party striving to have the ascendency, land of no value is bought up by politicians and given away so as to manufacture Senate votes. Again, under the decision of the Supreme Court, neither trustor, trustee, nor *Cestui que* trust, neither morgager nor morgagee can vote. Great confusion prevails in this respect.

Mr. Speaker, from my earliest recollection I have been a Whig; to my latest I expect to remain one. I was nominated, run and elected as a Whig in a County hitherto represented by men of great ability. Now, sir, I shall vote on the subject of free suffrage, without regard to party. But were I even governed by party ties and nothing else I should give the vote that I do. I regard the Whig party as never having opposed free suffrage. On the contrary they have always looked upon it as a thing of minor political consequence which the people had the exclusive right to decide for themselves. Recorded writings, were I not otherwise satisfied, would assure me of this fact. Now, sir, if any member of the Whig party opposes free suffrage, I will ask him, what, as a party man, is his best course? He looks upon the Legislature and he sees a *decided majority in both Houses* in favor of it. The Governor of the State is for it. He sees if he sees anything that it never can sleep. Half the voters of the voters of the State are interested to have it and of the balance the most of them do not oppose it; it is bound to go into the Constitution. It is therefore to the interest of the Whig party that it should be passed at once. So well satisfied of this are some of the Democrats, that they desire the Whigs to defeat free suffrage in order that they may by its aid, be certain of success at the next election.

It is supposed, as I have stated, that a majority of the voters of the State are not entitled to a vote in the Senate. These men desire this vote. As a general thing it is immaterial with them what basis of representation prevails. Deny them free suffrage, and the aspiring politician can arouse them to the most determined resolutions to have it. He can do this by personal appeals and telling them that they are as good and as much entitled to vote as their rich neighbors. In regard to the basis of representation, he can do no such thing. These men do not feel themselves personally deprived of a right by any basis.—They feel that it is not their business personally to enlist their feelings on such a subject. Give them free suffrage and they enjoy all the rights which any one around them enjoys, and they are satisfied. The denial of a small popular demand, gave rise to an English, a French, and an American revolution; revolution, in which the original cause was forgotten. If we allow this free suffrage to work on and call an unlimited Convention it will be the smallest affair in that Convention.

Free Suffrage at this session will pass by Legislative enactment or come very near it. Suppose it fails for the want of a few votes. A majority of each House go for it, but it does not pass because it does not get quite three fifths. A question thus situated cannot die. The friends of free suffrage will rally still stronger in the next General Assembly in order to get votes enough to pass it. It will be clear to any man who will reflect for a moment, that if free suffrage does not pass by three fifths for the want of one or two votes only, which will be the case if fails at all, it will grow to an enormous strength by the time the next General Assembly meets. While all this is going on the friends of an unlimited Convention will not be idle. Men wishing free suffrage will go for that Convention. All the advocates of change in any shape will go for it. It will, as I have said, be urged on one man in order to give him free suffrage, on this county to elect judges by the people, in that county to elect magistrates, in the great West to change the basis, in the East to so amend the Constitution as to prevent spending the public money in Rail Roads; and to crown the whole, the great popular cry will be raised, that it is to be "the people's Convention."

Sir, the ground work of all this cry and that from which it derives its only strength will be free suffrage. The estimated fifty thousand non landholders in North Carolina are as I have said, men who feel no great interest to preserve the basis of representation. They will go for any thing in order to get free suffrage. Satisfy them and agitation dies. The demagogue is stilled. At any rate, if you give them free suffrage, you cannot thereby add to the agitation. For there is to be no more in this State until free suffrage be passed. This Assembly must either resolve to pass it or put it down. To put it down is *absolutely impossible.* If it is to be passed at all, every man must see that the sooner it is done the better.—There is one thing certain, if an unlimited Convention is coming it will not arrive any sooner by being deprived of the aid of free suffrage. In view of this it does not surprise me to see friends of the White basis talking against free suffrage and perhaps voting for it. Lay aside free suffrage and the East, Whig and Democrat, are united to a man. Keep it up and the East are divided.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken at some length.—For the kindness of the House in listening to me, I offer my sincere thanks. I have spoken my sentiments plainly, frankly and fully. I have spoken of Eastern and Western interests. Those who have preceded me in this debate have spoken of the same thing. In doing this I do not, and I am sure that they do not intend to stir up sectional strife. Sir, I have travelled through Western North Carolina. It is a beautiful Country. It is filled with brave, stout hearted, independent strong armed men, men to be relied on when their friends or their country are in danger. Sir, we are all if we would but feel it a favored band of brothers. Instead, then, of sectional or party strife, let us cluster around the same common altar and catching the inspiration of the occasion, pledge our hearts as brothers to know no thought or feeling except the honor, prosperity and happiness of North Carolina. Let us say of this land of our birth as the immortal Goldsmith said of his brother,

"Where'er we go, whatever land we see,
Our hearts will always fondly cling to thee."

DAILY REGIS

DAILY ISSU

Sunday Morning, Ja

STATE LEGISLATU

Nearly the whole of yesterday's sit
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question. A tremendous exertion w
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MR. RAYNER'S SPE

At the request of numerous
branches of the Legislature, who
him a note to that effect, the Hon.
NER has consented to furnish a
powerful Speech on the Slavery q
lication in pamphlet form. The
tendered to Mr. R. is no less hand
ted, and we are gratified that a
will thus be given to his Speech
attained through the newspaper
the Speech of a Patriot and a
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mind.

We will put it into type, as soo
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will please leave their orders at t

THE DEBATE ON FR

The debate on the Slavery Res
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Messrs. S. P. Hill, Dobbin, S. J. Pe
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other gentlemen, Mr. Person alone
doctrine of Secession. We have hea
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soon as we can find room for them.

☞ Our Correspondents must b
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☞ Mr. Holland, of Cleaveland
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will account for the absence of his
proceedings of late. He has suffic
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ARRIVAL OF THE S
WASHINGTO

New York, Jan. 8, 2 P. M
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DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Sunday Morning, Jan. 12th.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting of the Senate was consumed in the consideration of the Slavery question. A tremendous exertion was made by Mr. Hoke, of Lincoln, to rivet upon the Senate, and thro' them upon the People of North Carolina, the abominable doctrine of Secession—a doctrine that has already been twice repudiated by the Senate; the latter time—to his honor be it said—through the casting vote of Speaker EDWARDS. The subject was again fully debated by Messrs. Hoke, Caldwell, of Burke, and Lillington—the two latter resisting a revival of the doctrine with bold and indignant eloquence. The matter was finally disposed of, after Col. Joyner had offered an explanatory amendment, on the motion of Mr. Williamson, of Caswell, by laying this firebrand Resolution, and the amendment, on the table. And thus has a final quietus been given to this new-fangled doctrine of Secession, which has agitated the public mind for some time past. It remains to be seen whether the House of Commons will not—as from indications in Committee on Friday, we feel certain they will—lend their assistance to send the doctrine to its long home; "a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

Our means of getting a report of the Senate proceedings being necessarily limited, we have been compelled to give a more meagre and imperfect sketch of what has transpired, than we could have wished. At some future day, we purpose paying a more particular attention to the current of events, as they have developed themselves. We wish to show the order-loving, patriotic Public, how much they are indebted to such men as Bynum, (who has been ably and valiantly fighting the battle for the UNION for several past, like a true North Carolinian,) Gilmer, Haughton, Woodfin, Lillington, Caldwell and others. They deserve to be held in long and grateful remembrance.

The Resolutions as perfected and finally adopted by the Senate, shall appear in our next.

The Proceedings in the House of Commons were unusually interesting. We will allude to them hereafter.

MR. RAYNER'S SPEECH.

At the request of numerous friends in both branches of the Legislature, who have addressed him a note to that effect, the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER has consented to furnish a copy of his late powerful Speech on the Slavery question for publication in pamphlet form. The compliment thus tendered to Mr. R. is no less handsome than merited, and we are gratified that a wider circulation will thus be given to his Speech than could be attained through the newspaperrs alone. It is the Speech of a Patriot and a Statesman, and cannot fail of having a good effect upon the public mind.

We will put it into type, as soon as the manuscript can be furnished by the Author. In the meantime, those desiring any number of copies, will please leave their orders at this office.

THE DEBATE ON FRIDAY.

The debate on the Slavery Resolutions, in Committee of the Whole, in the House of Commons, closed on Friday evening. The Speakers on that day were Messrs. S. P. Hill, Dobbin, S. J. Person, J. M. Leach, Winston and Stevenson. Mr. Dobbin only addressed the Committee by way of explanation; and of the other gentlemen, Mr. Person alone contended for the doctrine of Secession. We have heard the efforts both of Mr. Hill and Mr. Stevenson spoken favorably of.—Mr. Leach, we are informed, made quite an able and eloquent speech, and took strong ground in favor of the Union. Mr. Winston's effort was also characterized by sound and practical views, forcibly presented. We have a promise that the two last shall be written out, and they will appear in the Register, as soon as we can find room for them.

☞ Our Correspondents must bear with us. We have numerous excellent favors on hand, which shall appear as soon as we can possibly make room for them.

☞ Mr. HOLLAND, of Cleaveland, has been laboring under severe indisposition for some time past. This will account for the absence of his name in the House proceedings of late. He has sufficiently recovered to be able to take his seat.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 2 P. M.—The steamship Washington arrived here to-day, from Bremen and Southampton. She brings fifty passengers.

The London Times of the 21st learns from Russia that the country has returned to peace and quietude, and reduced the war party to insignificance.

Consols at London 95 a 96 2-4.

The Mayor of Southampton adaresses the United States Government, requesting it to send the vessel with goods to the world's fair to that port.

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull. Middling Uplands quoted at 13¾ a 13 cts.

Flour remained steady, with no alteration in prices.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11th.

Mr. Bynum presented a memorial relative to the Cherokee Indians. Read 1st time and laid on the table.

Mr. Thomas, a memorial praying for the passage of an act to incorporate the Indian Mission School. Read and referred to Committee on Education and Literary Fund.

Mr. Joyner, a bill to compensate the Clerk of the Treasurer for additional duties, required by law to be performed. Read and referred.

Mr. Shepard, a bill for the better government of Elizabeth City and for other purposes. Read and referred.

Mr. Clarke, from Joint Select Committee offered a resolution relative to the State Arsenal at Fayetteville.

Received a message from the House proposing to go into election of Trustees of the University at ½ past 11 o'clock. Concurred in.

A message from the House, stating that as the hour had arrived, that body would proceed to the election of Trustees, and that Messrs. L B. Sanders and Peter Adams form the House branch of the Committee to superintend said election.

The Senate, under the superintendence of Messrs. Canady and Grist, proceeded to vote.

Received a message from the House, disagreeing to the proposition to adjourn on the 22d inst. Also, a message, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House to examine into the state of the business before the General Assembly. Concurred in; Messrs. Bower, Joyner and Williamson appointed Senate's branch.

The Slavery resolutions were then taken up and the remainder of the morning sitting was consumed in the consideration of the same.

The 4th resolution was passed by a vote of 39 to 6.

Mr. Hoke moved to reconsider the 3rd resolution; rejected, 15 to 31.

Mr. Hoke moved to lay the 5th resolution on the table. Carried 26 to 20.

Mr. Bond offered an additional resolution, which was rejected, 20 to 23.

Mr. Hoke offered the 2d resolution of minority Committee, the "word secede" being stricken out. Pending the consideration of this motion, the Senate took a recess.

3 O'CLOCK.

The committee reported that D. S. Reid was elected one of the Trustees of the University

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the 2d resolution of the Minority and an amendment, offered by Col. Joyner, were laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Tuskasege and Nantahela Turnpike company, was read 3d time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mining and Manufacturing company was read 2d time, amended, on motion of Mr. Bynum, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 22nd inst.

Mr. G. W. Hayes moved to lay the proposition on the table, which was rejected—ayes 42, noes 54.

The proposition of the Senate was then concurred in by a vote of 55 to 51; but subsequently the vote having been reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Ruffin, the House refused to concur by a vote of 71 to 37.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Wiley presented a memorial of R. O. Britton, asking indemnity for a loss sustained on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Erwin, a memorial from citizens of Buncombe, asking the Legislature to refund the amount paid by them for certain lands sold for taxes and which has since been taken from them by law. Referred.

Mr. Marshall, a petition, signed by sundry citizens, asking the Legislature to divert the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, so as to make it run by Salem, Bethania, &c.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wiggins introduced a resolution in favor of A. C. Landis, Clerk of the County Court of Granville. Read 1st time and referred.

Mr. Martin, a resolution to send a message to the Senate, proposing to appoint a Committee, to consist of 3 on the part of each house, to examine into the state of business now before the two bodies, and to report a day for adjournment. Agreed to.

Mr Stevenson, a resolution that the House from and after to-day should hold night sessions—taking a recess at 5 and meeting again at 7 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr Durham, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of altering the law so as to provide for the payment of persons who attend as witnesses before Clerks and Masters in Equity. Adopted.

Mr. Steele, a bill to provide ample compensation to the Governor of the State.

[Provides a salary of $3000, to commence from and after the 1st of January 1852.]

Mr. Love moved that the bill be rejected, and after a short discussion, it was rejected—ayes 74, noes 31.

The House then proceeded to consider the special order, it being the bill to amend the Constitution, known as the Free Suffrage Bill. The bill having been read the 3d time,

Mr. Love moved to amend by adding a clause providing for a change in the basis of representation in the Senate, so as to give a Senator to every one-fiftieth of free white population; which was rejected—ayes 35, noes 84.

Mr. Erwin moved to amend by adding a clause providing for changing the basis of representation in the Senate from taxation to the federal basis.

Mr. Flemming moved to amend the amendment by adding a provision for taking the sense of the people as to whether or not they desire a Convention.

Mr. Foster, of Davidson, hoped the gentlemen would withdraw their amendments. They had fought the bill on its 2nd reading, and were fairly whipped. The same proposition, as that offered by the gentleman from Yancy, and all the various propositions of gentlemen, had been then voted down. They should now march up and record their votes on the simple proposition.

Mr. Flemming said he would not give up, but would contend for his amendment, through all the stages of the bill here, and when defeated here he would appeal to the people.

Mr. Foster remarked that he was not disposed to give up, but it would be useless to contend here. He would as soon attempt to storm Gibraltar as to attempt to get the majority here to favor this proposition after the experience he had on the 2nd reading of the bill

When the gentleman raised his voice in Yancy for a Convention, he too would be found battling on the same side.

Mr. Cherry desired to put himself right. On the 2nd reading of the bill he had voted for a proposition to submit the question to the people to say whether or not they desired a Convention. He did it because he believed that the people would vote against a convention. He thought the people were satisfied with the Constitution as it is.—He was opposed to any amendments, &c.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, and it was rejected—ayes 27, noes 79.

The question then recurring on Mr. Erwin's amendment, it was rejected—ayes 19, noes 79.

Messrs. Hackney and Brazier addressed the House, both taking pretty much the same ground. They spoke with point and animation. They were in favor of free suffrage, but they desired more—they wanted an open Convention.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill on its 3rd reading, and the vote stood—ayes 69, noes 41. Three fifths not having voted in favor of the bill, it was rejected.

[The vote shall appear in our next.]

Mr. Love, (who voted against the bill to enable him to move for its reconsideration,) submitted a motion for this purpose; and a majority of the House, having voted in the affirmative, the motion prevailed.

Mr. Steele rose to a point of order—if three fifths was necessary to pass the bill, was not three fifths necessary to reconsider?

The Speaker so decided.

Mr. R. M. Saunders took an appeal from the decision of the chair; and pending this question, the hour having arrived, the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The point of order was discussed at length, Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Winston, D. A. Barnes, Avery, Rayner, T. J. Person, Stevenson and Flemming participating.

The question, shall the decision of the Chair be sustained? was decided in the negative—ayes 50, noes 63.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Avery then moved that the House adjourn; and the vote being ayes 56, noes 56, the Speaker voted in the affirmative. So the House adjourned.

[In the notice of Mr. Thornton's remarks on the Slavery Resolutions, the Reporter mistook one word of his motto, which is of sufficient importance to require a correction. It should have been "*Equality* and brotherhood in the Union, or safety and independence out of it."]

THE FUGITIVE, HENRY LONG!

HENRY LONG, the fugitive slave who escaped from Richmond and whose case in the Courts of New York has created quite an excitement there for the last three weeks, reached Richmond on Thursday in the Northern train, in custody of Deputy U. S. Marshal Tallmadge and New York city Policemen, Brown and D' Angeliss.

The decision of Judge Judson, remanding the slave to the custody of Dr. Parker, was made Wednesday about 1 o'clock. Dr. P. having made the oath that he anticipated some resistance to the law, the above officers were detailed to accompany him to Richmond. The party left New York at 5 o'clock, P. M., and were attended to the ferry-boat by a posse of some 200 policemen, and the celebrated Isaiah Rynders and his club, most of whom were armed, and declared their purpose to see the law enforced in spite of any resistance. A large concourse of blacks hovered about the procession on the way to the boat.

The police of Philadelphia had been previously telegraphed, to be in attedance at the time of the arrival of the New York train, to prevent any inteference or attempt at arrest; but on reaching there at 10 o'clock at night, no excitement was found to exist, and the party drove in an omnibus immediately to the Baltimore depot, where they took the cars, in which they reached Baltimore the next morning.

On reaching Washington Dr. Parker expressed his desire that the Marshal should return; but with commendable spririt he and the officers insisted on accompanying him to Richmond.

Judge Judson, in delivering his decision, expressed sentiments which commend themselves to every Southern man and every friend of the Union, according to the Constitution. He said that Virginia had ever fulfilled in good faith all her obligations, and had never violated any compact which she had entered into. This man had been fully proven to be the property of one of her citizens, and as such should be sent back to his ower.

DIED.

In Columbia, Tyrrell county, on the 28th ult., Mr. Joseph Alexander, aged about 45 years.

Mr. Alexander had been for many years, Clerk of the County Court, and as a faithful public officer, affectionate husband and father, firm friend and honest man, will long be remembered and regretted.

STOLEN!

A NEGRO boy, by the name of FRANK, was stolen from the Subscriber on this day. The boy was about three miles from Raleigh, on the road leading to Smithfield, when a person of large stature, Irish appearance and red face, drove up in a carriage, and, the Subscriber has been informed, that the same person was seen a few miles further on the same road, with the boy FRANK driving.—It is supposed that the kidnapper is making for Petersburg or Charleston, *via* Goldsboro'.

A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the boy, and for the apprehension of the thief

M. M. HENRY.

Friday night, Jan. 10th, 1850. 5

Fine Fruit Trees!

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham County, N. C., have now ready for transplanting, 20,000 fruit trees of large size and thrifty growth, of the finest kind of fruits known for all seasons, from the earliest to the latest ripening kinds; consisting of

Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, *Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Figs &c.*

Orders should be sent to us early, that we may make our arrangements to deliver in good time. One of us will be at Raleigh, in the early part and at the end of the Session, with a splendid collection of our trees.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

SECOND SUPPLY OF

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a good fitting Coat, made in the latest style, Call at

E. L. HARDING & CO.

DRIED BEEF.

A SUPERIOR article of Northern Dried Beef Just received and selling at 12½ cents. By

L. B. WALKER.

Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills

A FRESH supply just received, for sale in large or small quantities, by

P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, Nov. 11th, 1850. 91

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON

Oct. 21, 1850.

NORTHERN HOPS!

JUST received, 2 Bales fresh Northern Hops, at 20 cts. a pound.

L. B. WALKER.

Wm. G. Browne,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS

RALEIGH.

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

Yeast Powders.

Try a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes; for sale by.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

BOOKS

At the North Carolina Bookstore.

H. D. TURNER,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Historical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books.

ALSO, a very extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted, manufactured to order. Together with a general assortment of STATIONERY.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, Dec. 19th, 1850. 103

Teachers Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, Sec.

November 28th, 1850. 98 tf

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Cedar Rock, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal,

C. H. STOCKWELL, Assistant.

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal at Belford P. O., Nash County.

December 14th, 1850. tiFeb 10

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office. Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees,-just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEW ing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.

4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.

A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 21th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER,

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,

CRAVATS, STOCKS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, December 3rd, 1850. 97

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILK VESTS.

3 Doz. of decidedly the prettiest styles in market At HARDING & CO'S.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept. 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov, 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of all the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Pleasant Grove Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

North Carolina.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office

November 28th, 1850.

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds.	Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,	
5 bbls	do do N. O.	do
6 do	Crushed	do
5 do	Clarified	do
4 do	Pulverized	do
1 Package	best Loaf	do

Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,

Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,

Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,

Washing and Fancy Soaps,

Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,

A fine lot imported segars—different brands,

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City

GEORGE SEELEY,

Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, 6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,

Margaret, or the Pearl.

Scenes in a Clergyman's life,

Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS.

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)

do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

With a general assortment of

Dry Goods.	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2[illegible].1850. 4t 96

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,

Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 4tt

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

HOUSE PAINTING.

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY well known as an excellent and skilful

House Painter,

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec, 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone*, forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either. For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steam boat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec, 3rd, 1850. 97

J. HENRY HARRISS,

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,

&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 89 tf

A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REG[illegible]

[illegible]ATON GA[illegible]

EDITOR AND PROP[illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY R[illegible]

Is issued on Wednesdays and [illegible] per annum in advance: $1.50 if [illegible] six months; and $5 if not paid u[illegible] of the year.

THE WEEKLY REG[illegible]

Is issued every Wednesday [illegible] within four months; otherwise $[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRE[illegible]

RALEIGH POST [illegible]

MAIL ARRANGE[illegible]

Northern Mail—By Rail R[illegible] 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m

Southern—Two horse stage, [illegible] m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse [illegible] day, Wednesday and Saturday [illegible] closes Sunday, Wednesday and [illegible]

Newbern—Four-horse stage, [illegible] Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., a[illegible] Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse sta[illegible] Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. [illegible] day, Wednesday and Saturday [illegible]

Pittsborough—Two horse sta[illegible] and Thursday at 7 p. m., an[illegible] and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mai[illegible] 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p[illegible]

Holly Springs—Horse Mai[illegible] 4 p. m., and closes Thursday a[illegible]

Letters should be in the Offi[illegible] before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every [illegible] day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until [illegible]

On Sunday, it will be open fr[illegible] and one hour directly after th[illegible] Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH [illegible]

UP STAIRS

SMITH'S BUIL[illegible]

FAYETTEVILLE

Open from 7 A. M. to [illegible]

NO ADMITTANCE WITH[illegible]

Rates		First 10 w[illegible]
Raleigh to	Petersburg,	30 cts.
"	" Richmond	32 "
"	" Washington	44 "
"	" Baltimore	54 "
"	" Philadelphia	74 "
"	" New York	84 "
"	" Fayetteville	21 "
"	" Cheraw	28 "
"	" Charleston	50 "
"	" Macon	97 "
"	" Montgomery	116 "
"	" Mobile	138 "
"	" New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this and [illegible] munication in proportion to dist[illegible]

[illegible]

OF THE NORTH [illegible]

Mutual Insurance [illegible]

RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, [illegible] Office.

[illegible]

OF THE NORTH [illegible]

Mutual Life Insuran[illegible]

RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—[illegible] Hall.

BANK OF CA[illegible]

DISCOUNT DAY.

Board Meets at [illegible]

BANKING HOURS F[illegible]

W. H. JONES,

F. C. HILL, Te[illegible]

Exchange, Baltimore, Phila[illegible] 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolin[illegible] the denomination of $5 and u[illegible]

BANK OF THE [illegible]

OFFICERS OF [illegible]

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres[illegible]

Charles Dewey, Casher,

Seymour W. Whiting, T[illegible]

Daniel DuPre, Bookkeep[illegible]

Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from [illegible]

DISCOUNT DAY, W[illegible]

Board of Directors m[illegible]

BANK RATES FOR SELL[illegible]

Sight Checks on New York [illegible]

" " " Philadelphia [illegible]

" " " Baltimore [illegible]

Notes of the South Carolin[illegible] received.

J. D. WIL[illegible]

FORWARDING AND [illegible]

MERCH[illegible]

FAYETTE[illegible]

NORTH CAR[illegible]

July, 19 h, 1850.